

CHICKAMAUGA.

By Captain F. A. MITCHEL.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIV.

AN UNWELCOME PRISONER.

It was 8 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Maynard pushed back the tent flap, intending to step outside and go to the mess tent for breakfast. The brightness of the morning seemed reflected in his countenance. His step was firm, his bearing full of youthful, manly vigor. He had been rapidly gaining the confidence of his officers and was coming to be admired and beloved by them. All his feelings as to his fitness for his responsible position had melted away. Colonel Mark Maynard was the man most to be envied of those no older than himself in the Army of the Cumberland.

He had scarcely passed from his tent when, glancing down the road beside which his camp was located, his attention was arrested by an ambulance coming slowly along driven by a man in a soldier's blouse and smoking a short clay pipe. On either side rode a cavalryman. The colonel paused to watch the coming vehicle and its attendant. Had it not been guarded he would have supposed it to contain a sick soldier going to hospital. As it was, it must either hold an officer of high rank or a sick or wounded prisoner. Whatever it contained, there came to the man watching it an uncomfortable feeling that it was in some way a link between himself and misfortune. The bright, happy look of a moment before disappeared, to be replaced by a troubled expression, though he could not have given a reason for foreboding. When the ambulance stopped opposite his tent, he muttered with a knitted brow:

"What does this mean?"

One of the attendants dismounted, went to the door of the ambulance, opened it and handed out a woman, who descended to the ground with some difficulty, as though in a weakened condition. The two then came directly to where Colonel Maynard was standing.

The woman was attired in a striped calico dress. Her head and face were bare. The colonel knew at a glance that he had seen her before, but could not tell where. She walked slowly, for she seemed scarcely able to drag herself along, and he had time to study her features as she came on. The two stopped before him. The soldier saluted, and drawing an envelope from his belt handed it to Colonel Maynard. The colonel took it without looking at it. He was still studying the features of the woman.

"A communication from General [redacted], colonel," said the man who handed him the paper. As the soldier spoke Colonel Maynard recognized the woman he had seen at Mrs. Bragg's. His hand trembled as he grasped the envelope and tore it open.

HEADQUARTERS — DIVISION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY
IN THE FIELD, Sept. 1, 1862.

Colonel Mark Maynard, Commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade:

"Colonel! I send you a woman who this morning was caught tampering with the telegraph line, and who has evidently been taking off our messages. Being in transit and about to execute this morning, I take the liberty to send her to you under guard, with the suggestion that you do with her as seems best to you for the limited number of men present for duty in my camp, and this my apology for troubling you. Yours is the command to which I can send her. I very respectfully your obedient servant,

Brigadier General.

Colonel Maynard read the missive over twice, slowly, without looking up. He had not read a dozen words before he knew the line he held in his possession must be forfeited as his own. He had been trusted by the Confederates a year before. His keeping his eyes on the paper was to gain time to avoid speaking when his utterance was checked with a strangled groan. His thoughts were far away. He stood on the bank of the Tennessee river below Chattanooga, it was in the gray of the morning. He saw a skiff tied to the shore. He jumped down to seize it and found himself among a group of Confederate soldiers. Personating a member of General Bragg's staff, he commanded them to row him across the river. They started to obey. As they left the shore suddenly began to swing around Moccasin point, was full of armed men. He was taken back to Chattanooga, tried and condemned to be hanged for a spy.

All this passed before his mind's eye. He stood pretending to study the countenance before him, not this bare account of it, but each detail, each glint of hope, fear, despair, as they rapidly succeeded each other from the moment of his capture till his escape and safe return to the Union lines.

Looking again last with an expression comical which surprised the colonel, he said:

"Madam, will you please accept my heartfelt sympathies?"

Miss Bragg, who had already bowed her head in acknowledgment without a word, but fixing her large dark eyes on his. When placed in a similar situation, Maynard had met his enemy's gaze with affected coolness in a vain pose of deception. Not so the woman he saw him. The time for deception had passed with her. She was a Charlotte girl, knowing that the gallion had alighted her, a martyr in whose eyes shone the divine light of a willing sacrifice to a cause she believed to be right.

The colonel spoke again:

"Madam," he said, "it is my duty to report your case to my commanding officer for transmission to the headquarters of this army. There is a little house across the road. If you are able to go there, you will be more comfortable while we are awaiting the reply."

"As you like, colonel."

"Perhaps it would be better to use an ambulance."

"I can walk. I would prefer it."

"Will you accept my assistance?"

She took his offered arm, and the two walked slowly toward a farmhouse a hundred yards distant. As the colonel passed a sentry he directed him to the other of the guard remained

and sent to him. On reaching the house and mounting the few steps that led up to the door, they were received by a farmer's wife and ushered into a small sitting room. Bowing to the prisoner, Colonel Maynard stopped outside to instruct the guard. It was not essential that he should hasten, but he did not equal to an interview.

After seeing a sentinel posted on each side of the house Maynard turned to his tent. He was drawn by some irreconcilable instinct to look once more at the abode of his prisoner. She was gazing out at him with a pair of eyes broodingly, unresisting, full of resignation.

What hand had suddenly thrown this beautiful woman, this queen of martyrs, into his keeping, with death staring her in the face, and he perhaps to inflict the penalty? Why, if he must suffer this turning of the tables by fate, could not the victim have been a man, some coarse creature who would die like brats? And why had it not come upon him before love had introduced him to that insidious delusion, that gentleness, those finer heart impulses of woman?

"O God!" he murmured, "suppose she were—Laura!"

He could not bear to look and could not turn away. For a few moments the two gazed upon each other, while the woman's natural feminine discernment told her that she was pitted; told her something of what Maynard suffered; that her enemy was really her friend. She gave him a faint smile in recognition.

"Corporal Ratigan," he said, "you waited at the headquarters of Colonel Maynard, commanding the 1st brigade."

"What's that for?" asked the corporal without changing his position.

"Witness for court martial."

Why will people ask questions explanatory of disagreeable events or misfortune, the answers to which they know well enough already? And why, when the information comes, will they deny its truth?

"If you say that again, Conover, O'll break every bone in your body."

"What's the author with you, corporal?"

Ratigan by this time had got up from the ground, where he was lying, and approached his tormentor.

"Don't ask me, Conover, no boy."

"Why, rats, you lookin' as if ya were goin' to be tried yourself."

"Trial? O'll'm to suffer on the rack as one of my ancestors did once in the old Tower in London."

"How's that?"

"Oll, don't ask me, don't ask me. O'll never endure this trial. O'll do, O'll do, O'll do."

"Come, brace yerself, no boy. Yet in no condition to be goin' before a court. What is it all?"

"What is it all? A woman to be tried for her life. And I caught her. Oll to bear witness against her. O God, if they'd let me off, by tyin' me up by the thumbs, buckin' and huggin', carryin' a log on my shoulders, drummed out of camp with shaved head and feathers behind me ears. O Lord, O Lord, O'll do, O'll do!"

Without looking at their contents he dismissed the man who had brought them, and turning went into his tent.

It was noon before the courier sent to announce the capture of Miss Bragg rode up to Colonel Maynard's headquarters.

"Corporal Ratigan, you're late," said the president sternly.

The corporal saluted, but said nothing.

He was directed to wait till some preliminaries had been disposed of, and he took position in a corner. It needed all the strength of which he was possessed to maintain himself on his legs, and he tried to keep his eyes from looking about the courtroom. He feared that if they rested on the prisoner, even for a moment, he would sink down on the floor, a heap of blue uniform and boots. Nevertheless the eyes will not always be controlled. Despite his efforts, Ratigan gave involuntary glances here and there until suddenly they rested on the object they were expected to avoid, sitting opposite, surrounded by guards pale but self possessed, and a pair of glorious eyes looking at him with such sympathy and encouragement that the poor man felt as if the windows of heaven had been opened and an angel was looking out to give him strength. Once his eyes were riveted on hers there was no getting them away until he was suddenly aroused by a voice.

"Corporal Ratigan!"

Mechanically he staggered to a place designated as a witness stand, and holding on to the back of a chair steamed himself to give his testimony.

"State how you first saw the prisoner tampering with the telegraph line on yesterday morning, Sept. 1," said the judge advocate, an officer very tall, very slender and very serious looking.

"Oll didn't see her at all."

"What?"

"It was too dark to see anything."

"Well, state what you did see."

"I only thought I saw something."

"Come, come," said the president sternly, "we have no time to waste. Tell the story of the capture."

"Well, go on."

"There was somethin' black in the road or by the side of it. Oi stopped to listen. Then Oi thought some one might be tamperin' with the line—mind ya, Oi only thought it—and Oi called on whoever it was to surrender. Then Oi heard a 'get up' and whatever it was over Oi followed it as fast as over Oi could, callin' on 'em to stop and fire me Colt. Devil a bit did any one stop."

The corporal paused again. It looked as if he were not going to get any further.

"Go on, my man."

"Well, then we came to the camp of General —'s division, and I was halted by the guards, while what Oi had seen got ahead. So Oi lost sight of it entirely."

"Frooed."

"Well, wasn't it the fault of the guards stoppin' me and lettin' the other go on, and no fault of mine?"

"Go on."

"What's the use of gain on? Oi lost sight of what was tamperin' with the wires."

"Bet you overtook it."

"How can Oi swear it was the same?"

There was a smile on the faces of those present. The questioner seemed puzzled at the corporal's device to avoid testifying against the prisoner.

"Did you not ride on and overtake what you had seen?"

"Devil a bit."

Colonel Maynard turned and went into his tent. Hours passed, and he did not come out. The colonel is in trouble," said one. "They say he was once in the secret service himself," said another. "Then he knows how it is to be in such a fix as the woman up in that house." "He's been there." "It was at Chattanooga a year ago. They say he brought the news of Bragg's advance into Kentucky." "Well, if he has to execute a sentence of death on a spy, and that spy a woman, I wouldn't be in his boots for the shoulder strap of a major general."

And so the comments went on while the colonel kept his tent and Miss Bragg peered dreamily out of the window, watched by guards.

CHAPTER XV.

TRIUMPH.

When Corporal Ratigan left Miss Bragg with the general, to whom he had unwillingly confided her, he was in such a condition of mind that he forgot all about his horse and started to walk toward his camp. When a cavalryman saw such evidence of absence of mind, it is a sure sign that he is in a condition bordering on insanity. Ratigan walked some distance before he turned back to get his horse. When he

arrived at the place from which he had departed, Miss Bragg had gone. Mounting, he rode to his own camp, and upon reaching there he first went directly to his tent; then, shunning his comrades, stole away to wood and threw himself on his face in the shade of a large tree and gave himself up to grief.

"O Lord, O Lord," he moaned, "if they'd organized corps of lovely women to be attached to each division of the army and the enemy, there'd be no more fightin' for other cause. Each would fight the other about the women and the cause would have to take care of itself."

"Corporal Ratigan!"

The corporal put his hands to his ears and groaned.

"Corporal Ratigan, I say."

Still the corporal would not hear. He knew that some one was approaching, for whether he would or not he could not help hearing his name called, each time more distinctly. Presently a soldier stood looking down at him.

"Corporal Ratigan!"

The corporal put his hands to his ears and groaned.

"Corporal Ratigan, I say."

Still the corporal would not hear.

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"Corporal Ratigan!"

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

TICKETS REDUCED—ONLY \$2 TO NEW YORK.

United tickets. Reduced rates to all points beyond New York.
Passengers: PLIMOUTH and PILGRIM.
Leave Newport, week days only at 9:15 A. M.
Arrive New York, 7:30 P. M.
RETURNING, leave New York, from Fall River, 100 of Broad Street, each
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leaves at Newport at 9:30 A. M.
TICKETS AND STATIONERS APPLY AT NEW YORK AND BOSTON. NEW YORK EXPRESS, 3600, 372
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.,
THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895.

There is considerable talk in railroad and steamboat circles just now to the effect that the Old Colony and the Providence & Stonington steamship companies will soon be consolidated and run under one head by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company which, it is claimed, already own the controlling interest in each.

In our issue of today we give our readers a tolerably full report of a paper read this week before the Unity Club on "Cranks," by a well-known literary gentleman of our city, who is the president and managing director of the Newport Herald. As it is an unusually interesting paper, and as neither the Herald nor the Daily News published any outline of it, we feel glad in being enabled to furnish our readers and the public with a summary. "Cranks" can be found even in Newport.

Among other important measures considered at Tuesday evening's meeting of the City Council was a proposition to raise \$100,000 by the issue of thirty-year gold-bearing bonds, which was ordered submitted to the tax-paying voters at the election to be held next month. If the proposition is supported at the polls the money thus raised will be used in making such improvements of a permanent nature as are absolutely necessary but the expenses of which are too heavy to be met from the regular tax assessment. The proposed work includes a new school house for the lower end of the city, a new fire station for Company No. 6, new asphalt covering for Thames street, new roadbeds in Bellevue avenue, between Bush road and Bowery street, and in Ridge road and Harleston avenue, and improvements to Morton Park and fire station No. 7.

There will be no city hall proposition before the voters at next month's election. This will be considered fortunate by all truly interested in securing the needed improvement, as such a proposition as the committee reported would certainly be killed at the polls. Eighteen sites had been submitted to the committee for suitable locations for city hall and a public hearing was called at the State House for their discussion, the object, it was supposed, being to ascertain, if possible, which one of the eighteen sites would be most preferred. This hearing was well attended by representative business men and citizens generally and it resulted in an overwhelming choice for a frontage on Washington square and a strong preference for the Sheffield estate. Yet, the proposition recommended by the committee at Tuesday evening's meeting of the City Council contained only two sites—the Bull lot and the Coupling estate—neither one of which is even within sight of Washington square.

The first named comes nearest to it, being at the foot of Bull street, and it was undoubtedly the second choice of the hearing. But the Coupling estate had no advocates. Its location, on the "Hill," near the head of Pelham street, is far removed from the business portion of the city and at the extreme eastern boundary of even the residence portion.

That Newport needs a new city hall nobody questions. The present antiquated structure, built in the last century for a public granary, is entirely inadequate for the city's business or for the safety of its records. But the building of a new one is a matter that involves many serious questions, neither one of which can be rightly solved except after most careful consideration, without prejudice or personal interests of any kind, and we are glad that the whole subject has gone back to the committee for further deliberation.

The new State House scheme for Providence is getting itself into a delightful muddle. The three commissioners after drawing their little \$4,500, had their report opened and examined by the State House committee, who proceeded immediately and sans ceremony to kick the whole thing out doors, and now the courts will settle the matter. This whole affair looks like an attempt at a gigantic steal on the part of all those who can get their hands into the State treasury. In the first place the Commission bought \$90,000 worth of sand heaps on Smith's Hill for 43 cents a foot. The Commissioners thought they wanted more land and the price immediately went up to three dollars a foot, a steal on the face of it. The three men appointed as experts proved to be expert in more senses than one. They were expert in making a big salary for themselves, \$2500 each for two or three weeks work. They were expert in fixing a valuation on this land of nearly one million dollars. The whole thing was promptly thrown out with the exception of the salary, which was promptly drawn by the "experts." The state has already sold its bonds to the extent of a million and a half dollars on which the state is now paying interest. This entire sum will doubtless be used up before a single stoop is laid. And at the rate the thing is opening up the State House scheme will be a burden on the people of this state that many generations of people will not hit. It is safe to assume from present and past experience that five millions will be a small figure with which to build and furnish such a structure as is contemplated. This will involve an annual tax on the people in interest money of at least two hundred thousand dollars. Add to this the salaries of the retires of people that will be required to keep this elephant in running order and you have an expense truly appalling.

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Now Board of Shell Fish Commissioners of Rhode Island, elected by the General Assembly last week, met Monday, and all the members being present, organized by the choice of Hon. James M. Wright of Foster as Chairman, and Hon. James C. Collins of North Providence, as Secretary. The bonds of the Commissioners have been filed with the State Treasurer and accepted. The Commission has been increased from three to five, and the members now are: James M. Wright of Foster, Benjamin Brown of Warren, Joseph C. Church of Charlestown, John T. Northup of Warwick and Edward P. Dyer of Portsmouth. They are chosen by counties.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Saturday, March 2.

A Washington express on the Royal Blue line was wrecked at Bayonne, N. J. Two persons were killed.—The Fall River aldermen declined to sustain the mayor's veto of a street railway franchise.—The Boston Young Men's Republican club is to erect a \$600,000 building—Japan wants a cession of territory from China before the war if ended—Cuban rebels were defeated in several encounters with government troops—Slight benefits have been granted the Poles by the new governor of Russian Poland—The Hamburg American line will extend a direct service from America to France—The East Douglass incident can cause no conflict between France and the United States—President Cleveland thinks a monetary conference will settle the problem of silver—The long-overdue big stock arrival at St. Thomas, West Indies—Major Allen of Woburn announces that he proposes to take the matter of prosecuting illegal liquor sellers into his own hands—E. V. Dohs, in an address at Chelsea, attacked general managers, deputy marshals and the courts.

Sunday, March 3.

Schooner *Ella M.* Barker sank off Beach Bars, N. C.—Tran robbers were run down at Southwest City, Mo.—The Brooklyn chief of police has resigned because Mayor Schleser says he is too old for the place—Waltham liquor dealers will have to pay \$2000 for a first class license—Hilzmanns ask Corbett for an extension of time for posting state money—Boston's first contribution of provisions for the destruction of Newfoundland is on its way—The boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela may be settled by war—The New Haven postoffice was robbed of nearly \$1000 in broad daylight—Director Chase of the Boston police signal department is dead—Clarence D. Raymond, a well-known thief, was arrested in Boston—Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, is dead—Granite workers are on strike at the Maine quarry where the Grant mausoleum is being constructed—A reduction of 15 per cent was made in wages of the American Ax and Tool works at East Douglass, Mass.—Letter Carrier Goods of the Roxbury branch of the Boston postoffice was caught with a decoy letter upon him, and attempted suicide—Tran killed a policeman at Newark, N. J.—Representative Doyle of Middleford was found guilty of disturbing a caucus.

Monday, March 4.

Steamer *Venetian*, wrecked in Boston harbor, sank in two and will be a total loss—Wreckage sighted near Sabine Island indicates that the Gloucester schooner *Mildred V.* Lee has been wrecked and crew of 18 men lost—The *Wilson*, a summer hotel at Wilson's Springs, Raymond, Me., was burned—The defeat of both Higgins and Addicks for senator in Delaware is admitted—The pope is said to be preparing to denounce the anti-Semitic agitation—Anarchists who plotted to assassinate Emperor Franz-Joseph were arrested—A violent storm did great damage along the Sicilian coast—France will seek to arrange a commercial treaty with Italy—Grand Army men of Cincinnati are trying to save Major Seward from punishment by the Hawaiian government—Broad silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., decided to order another strike—Telegraph operators organized to bring about government ownership—Tramps are raiding Rowley (Mass.) sheepfolds and barns—Boston liquor dealers are charged by the Central Labor union with breaking faith in the matter of union label—The Louisville club owes the National League \$4000 for assistance given last year—Marble citizens want to keep the old Okumakomakai hand organ.

Tuesday, March 5.

The Castellane-Gould wedding occurred at New York with gorgeous features—Progressives and Moderates are equally represented in the London county council—The United States supreme court rendered its decision in the case of the Bato Refrigerator company; the life of an American patent is controlled by that of the foreign patent for the same invention—Colonel Winslow will take charge of the Harvard "varsity" men—The Irish land bill passed its first reading in the house of commons—The double asphyxiation in a Providence hotel turned out to be a case of murder and suicide—The old couple who were burned to death at Chatham, Conn., are thought to have at first been robbed and murdered—A Bridgeport doctor was arrested on a charge of criminal malpractice and manslaughter—The Fall River city council ordered an investigation of charges against the mayor at his request—There is no sign of a break in the Delaware senatorial deadlock—Griffis defeated Leeds in 13 rounds at Coney Island—A crowd at Valleyfield, Que., tried to lynch John Shortis, the murderer of John Loy and Maxine Leboeuf—James T. Kain was arrested at Boston on a charge of exacting shipping fees—Government troops in Cuba were defeated three times by the insurgents—The Church of the Gate of Heaven, South Boston, was damaged \$20,000 by fire—Western railroad officials see nothing encouraging before another crop is raised—Rev. H. W. Smith, at a meeting of Universalists at Boston, predicted a gory social war—The Massachusetts Horticultural society asks for contributions to a memorial of Francis Parkman—Major Curtis of Boston signed the order appropriating \$65,000 for the purification of the Ayala water supply—Arrangements have been made with a towboat company to make an attempt to float the Venetian—The crew of the wrecked schooner *Mary E.* Ainsden were rescued, after subsisting for 11 days on hard tack and water—T. F. Jones, manager of Dun's mercantile agency in Portland, is dead.

Wednesday, March 6.

The Massachusetts house defeated the woman suffrage bill by a vote of 127 to 87—The president is off on an outing on the light house tender *Violet*—Newfoundland is on the eve of a new system of government—Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt was granted an absolute divorce from William K.—The black metal conference favors the selection of Joseph C. Shibley of Pennsylvania as a candidate for president—Captain Nathaniel Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., has bronchial pneumonia of the right lung—Haverhill strikers paraded, despite the refusal of the city marshal to grant a permit—Fire in Post of Spain, Trinidad, caused a loss of nearly \$1,000,000—Republicans were successful in city elections in New York state—No one knows who the Prince of Naples' bride will be—E. L. Smith was elected the first mayor at Barre, Vt.—Hon. Silas P. Carpenter was elected town treasurer for his 50th year at Richford, Vt.—Mayor Van Patten was re-elected at Bellington—A. D. Wingate of Haverhill has again mysteriously disappeared—Charles L. McCoy of Boston, alleged murderer of Burnett Mader, was arrested—A steam geyser at Richford Center, Vt.,

was turned over to machinery and a stock of lumber—There were 16 fires in Waltham last year—British Guiana is massing troops on the Venezuela frontier—the Irish land bill seems acceptable in England and Ireland—Lord Rosebery has been ordered by the physician to travel and recuperate—The first exodus of southern negroes to Liberia will be made next week—Another attempt is being made to effect Russian petroleum monopoly—Panama canal property is in danger of destruction by unemployed laborers—Colonel Roland G. Usher, ex-warden of the Massachusetts state prison, is dead—W. S. Butler & Co., a Boston dry goods firm, have called a meeting of their creditors—Confederates and Allectors of Germany will refuse to observe Prince Bismarck's birthday—Major General Henry Crookshank Rawlinson, K. C. B., died in London—The Amherst rail Kathadin will be taken back to Bath to have the finishing touches put on her.

Thursday, March 7.

The drop in the gold reserve of \$2,000,000 was a matter of poor book-keeping—Congressman-elect Calderhead says Kansas is getting to a sound money state—An attempt was made to burn St. Peter's church at Boston—Mrs. Ella Butler is to sue Leroy Fernald, the East Lebanon (Me.) matricide, for breach of promise—Ambassador Bayard is to urge upon Great Britain an adjustment of the trouble between Venezuela and British Guiana—Editor Chase of Washington was convicted of criminal libel against Taylor, colored recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia—There was heavy fighting in Old New Chwang. The Chinese were routed with great loss after obstinate resistance—The miners' convention at Pittsburgh rejected the operators' proposition for a convention—George J. Gould denies that the count received money as a bribe—Castile Wing of the Granada (Mass.) National bank committed suicide—The secretary and treasurer of the American Church Missionary society were discharged on account of irregularities in their accounts—Heirs of Frederick Douglass are to contest his will—Several officials of Wood County, O., were indicted for official misconduct—The governor general of Cuba asked the government for re-arrangements—The anti-suffrage bill was rejected by the rotechists—Ten thousand miners are on strike in Pennsylvania—A bill relating to liquor license fees was ordered to a third reading by the Massachusetts house—More smallpox cases have appeared at Cincinnati—The cause of bi-metalism progresses steadily in England—Canada clamors for these Balfour sea soul damages—France is afraid of colonial suzerainty without the suzerain—A Polish church at Poson, Mich., was burned; possibly by a church faction—Thoreau broke into railroad stations on the Boston and Maine railroad at Everett—The naval gathering on the Baltic may result in the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine—The Boston fund for the Newfoundland seafarers now amounts to about \$9000—Employees of the Brighton Fertilizer company refuse to work for less than \$10 a week—Rev. T. W. Nickerson, Jr., has accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Messiah at Boston—John J. Kune, a shipping master at Boston, is held on the charge of exacting illegal fees from sailors—An injunction was granted to restrain Lynn labor leaders from interfering with employees of Faunce & Swayne—Cumberland hospital receives \$10,000 and the Avon Place home of Cambridge \$500 by the will of Dr. John W. Bowles of Cambridge.

Friday, March 8.

Boston's relief cargo arrived at St. John's, N. F. There was a wild demonstration at the wharf—Bank Cashier Wing of Grafton, Mass., was all right in his accounts—Silver certificates are soon to be replaced by a new issue of fresh design—The president will call an extra session of congress if the gold reserve needed more protection—Editor Dana of the New York Sun was indicted in the District of Columbia for criminal libel—A bill granting municipal suffrage to women won a majority in the Maine house of representatives—The widow and children of Fred Douglass deny that there are differences between them—minister at Wilmington, Vt., secured conviction of the town clerk for liquor selling—Cuban insurgents are disappointed at the indifference of the public—Dr. Puford, who was indicted in the Nellie Nesbit case at Ansonia, Conn., will not be brought to trial—Eloy Fernald, the East Lebanon (Me.) matricide, may not recover—The lame steamer *Hatterian* is ashore at Blythe—Mrs. Lena Flanders was fatally burned at Boston—Ex-Judge Henry W. Stevens of Newark, N. J., was appointed permanent receiver of Employers' Liability insurance company—Canadian sealers want their government to advance amount of United States debt to them—The Ailsa in her first race at Cannes defeated the Britannia—Henry M. Whitney is at the head of a Halifax street railway syndicate—Gale Bros. of Haverhill refused a proposal made by strikers—There is an improvement in the condition of Designer Herreshoff—George Dixon defeated a heavier man at the New York Athletic club—Satisfactory progress is being made on the new cup yacht at Bristol, R. I.—Steamer *Eleander* has been floated—The business portion of Flora, Ind., was burned—The western wheat supply is not promising—The American yacht Mohican was burned at Brighton, Eng.—Schooner *Sylvia C.* Hall, long overdue, is safe at New Haven—Utah has adopted the constitution of the United States—Negroes are assembling at Savannah preparatory to immigrating to Liberia—Germany will probably take part in the French exhibition of 1900—A deputy sheriff at Middletown, Ky., was shot and killed by an unknown desperado.

The state of Washington calls on congress to protect Alaska from British invasion—Dr. Lawrence Duffy, a veteran of the war, is reported as missing from his home in Salem—Governor Clark of Arkansas was called a rascal and a rascal by an angry state representative—The Massachusetts supreme court says that towns and cities have the right to protect their water supplies from pollution—The entire live stock cargo of the steamship Indra was confiscated by Glasgow health officials.

Saturday, March 9.

Threatened with disruption—MANCHESTER, N. H., March 8.—Serious trouble in the First New Hampshire light battery, Manchester's crack military organization, threatens to disrupt it. The trouble originally arose over the election of second lieutenant. Four non-commissioned officers and several of the privates have resigned.

To Further Their Interest.

BOSTON, March 8.—A joint committee of the shoemakers in the American Federation of Labor, Knights of Labor and Laborers' Protective Union yesterday discussed the proposed amalgamation of all three bodies into one organization. It is expected a joint convention will soon be called.

He May Not Recover.

ALFRED, Me., March 8.—Within the last two days Elroy Fernald, the East Lebanon matricide, has shown signs of a rapid decline, and it is believed that he may not recover from his fatal cerebral cerebral hemorrhage.

A steam geyser at Richford, Vt.,

was turned over to machinery and a

stock of lumber—There were 16 fires in

Waltham last year—British Guiana is

massing troops on the Venezuela frontier—the Irish land bill seems acceptable

in England and Ireland—Lord Rosebery has been ordered by the physician to travel and recuperate—The first

exodus of southern negroes to Liberia will be made next week—Another attempt is being made to effect Russian petroleum monopoly—Panama canal property is in danger of destruction by unemployed laborers—Colonel Roland G. Usher, ex-warden of the Massachusetts state prison, is dead—W. S. Butler & Co., a Boston dry goods firm, have called a meeting of their creditors—Confederates and Allectors of Germany will refuse to observe Prince Bismarck's birthday—Major General Henry Crookshank Rawlinson, K. C. B., died in London—The Amherst rail Kathadin will be taken back to Bath to have the finishing touches put on her.

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Friday, March 8.

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Poetry.

Views of a Pessimist.

The day will come
When wretched will care enough for them,
When wretched will their age control,
Tosses him.

When Kastick's Colonels, brave and true,
Will illustrate mountain dew
Will cease to drap
When Ingol will turn down;
And each a day will come about,
I do not think.

The day will come
When lovelies won't chide all day,
But ready to task their pax;
Too large a sum;
When Binton, with the mirthless feet,
Down to the Presidential seat
Will not smile;
When a day won't blow out the gauds;
And such a day will come to pass,
I do not think.

The day will come
When lovely maidens won't care to read
The books of Zola and his crew,
And won't new gauds;
When graduates will not repeat
The studies with reluctant feet;
When a day won't come to pass,
I do not think.

The day will come
When foot-ball men will cease to wear
Their hair as does the gladiolus player,
Plays to human;
When jugs will not delight
The blithe from clattered flight
Will come to think;
When politicians straight will be,
And such a day we yet shall see,
I do not think.

Selected Tale.

A CHAPLAIN'S STORY.

Jim Bourne and I were boys together at Westminster, we went to Oxford together, to Balbo, we took our degrees together in the classical (hours) school, and we were as curates for some years, and when next we renewed our old friendship I was the vicar of this town, still single, at 34, and Jim was the chaplain of the famous jail in the hamlet and married.

We were talking in my study as in olden times. Somehow the conversation drifted to the subject of a recent newspaper article, "Ought Married Men to have Any Secret From Each Other?" I said "No," Jim said "Yes," we both smilingly stuck to our text. It was not often we differed in opinion, but this was one case anyhow.

"Why, Jim," said I, "you would have been the last person I should have expected to take into his confidence, from what I have seen, that if ever two folks were happy and loving they are Ella and yourself. I can't conceive of you having any secret which you would not wish Ella to know."

"Ah," retorted he, with a peculiar smile, "that's just it. Well, however, I'll tell you one if you like, though," he added, "it must remain a secret between us two. I have never spoken of it to any one in the world and never shall except to yourself."

"Thanks, Jim. You need not fear me, as you know, I am only curtailed to know the case." And I assumed an attitude of eager attention to Jim's story.

"I was the chaplain at Lowmarket, as you are well aware, before I came here. It is a pretty place, and one wonders what ever made the government build a jail there. However, there it is, and there was I. The amount of society that one got in Lowmarket was perfectly astonishing. Well, I the time and inclination for it I might have turned out a regular society elegyman. As it was, I had a full amount of lectures, sermons, parties and entertainments. Among the people I get in with none were nicer than the Yorks, Miss York, a maiden lady of 30, lived in a large and beautifully furnished house, called "The Cedars," in the best part of the town. She was known all over the district for the charity, kindness of heart and pure life. Everybody had a good word for her. Nor was her niece, Ella York, any less popular. People in Lowmarket fairly worshipped both of them.

"I was 28 when I first saw Ella York, and at once succumbed to her charms. For weeks her praises had been in my ears, and now on acquaintance I found her beauty, her manners, her kindness of heart, not one whit less than reported. I loved her. Of course I could not say it at once, and whether, after two or three meetings in the course of my work for Miss York the older took great interest in our sphere of labor, I guess my love and when she appreciated it I could not then say, I found, from judicious inquiries, that Miss York—Ella—had lived with her mother from childhood; that she was now 24; that her mother was dead and her father lived on the continent for his health; also that she was her aunt's sole heiress. These facts were, of course, only learned by degrees, as one cannot go to the fountain head for such information.

"After much heart searching and debating with myself I thought I saw that Ella York was not wholly indifferent to me, so I resolved to ask her to be my wife. I need not go into details as to how I did it beyond saying that it was one summer morning rather more than four years ago, when, having gone to see her aunt, who was out, I met Ella in the grounds, and after talking as we walked along on various subjects somehow it came out unexpectedly and almost before I could comprehend what it all meant Ella York had promised to be my wife, subject to her aunt's consent.

"But her aunt didn't consent. I received a dainty note that night—how tenderly I regarded it, however—from Ella saying 'eat she had spoken of my visit to her aunt and had told her I was coming tomorrow for her approval; that Miss York had been very kind, but acted rather strangely and said she would see me, but she could not consent, as she did not wish to lose Ella. My dear girl went on to say that she had vainly tried to get from her any more than this."

"I was in a curious frame of mind as I went next morning to see Miss York. What could her objection really be? Surely not to me! My position, my family, my life, were, I hoped, beyond reproach. Even if it were a question of money, I had enough private means, as you know. As for Miss York, well, of course, it would be lovely without Ella at first, after so many years' companionship, but surely she didn't expect her never to get married! It was preposterous."

"I was destined not to know her objection. As I approached the large residence met me."

"O, Mr. Bourne, this is shocking!" "I was more puzzled than ever. Why my engagement to Ella should be shocking! I couldn't see, and I do not express it in my looks."

"So sudden, too, sir! said the woman. 'Nobody expected it!'

"Whatever's the matter?" said I.

"Why, haven't you heard that Miss York is dead? No! Oh, dear! Poor thing! Had a fit in the night, doctor says; was quite unconscious when Miss Ella got tired and died at 10 o'clock this morning!"

"My heart sank. I felt faint and cold. It was some minutes before I could move. You will never know how I felt. However, unless you should have such a blow, which I bore you never will. But I am bound to say my

Uncle Ben's Letter.

one thought was, 'My poor, lonely, darling Ella!'

"There were no more details to be learned about Miss York's death. She was buried in Lowmarket churchyard. Ella was ill for weeks and could not see even me. When she was well enough to attend to business, it was found that she inherited all her aunt's money, and as she had already accepted me, we were married a week apart afterward. She had been awfully lonely, she said, since Miss York's death but no couple ever lived happier and were nearer and dearer to each other than Ella and I. May God bless her!"

"Amen!" said I solemnly and reverently.

"Ella and I," pursued Jim, "could never give the remotest guess as to her aunt's objection to our engagement, and it would probably have remained a mystery to me, as it has to Ella, even now, had it not been for the following circumstance: Some time ago I was sent for at the prison to see a rather desperate character whom and was very near. He had been sent to seven years' penal servitude some three years before for forgery, and after serving two years at Portland had been transferred to Lowmarket. His appearance was superior to that of the ordinary convict even when a forger. Although I had seen him several times and certainly been struck with his face and appearance, we could not be said to be friendly, as he had been indifferent to all my advances.

"I found him lying in the hospital, and I soon saw he would not live very long."

"You seemed pleased to see me," I said.

"Yes, sir," replied No. 182, "I am glad you've come. I hardly expected you would, considering how mouldy you been. But I wanted to see you, as the doctor says I'm not likely to last much longer—perhaps not till tomorrow."

"I had a great interest in him. Bill told the letter and put it away, and after a time told me the following bit of family history:

"You see, my mother thought more of her brother, my Uncle Ben, than she did of almost anybody in the world. Quite young she married in the east, and she and father, together with my Uncle Ben, came on to this state. I don't recollect much about my father, for he died not long after I was born, but from what I have always understood the marriage was not happy one. Well, Uncle Ben finished paying for the farm and had the cloud made over to mother.

"I merrily mention these small details to show how much the brother and the sister were attached to each other. Well, when the war broke out—and I recollect it well, for I was a smart chunk of a boy—Uncle Ben knew that it was his duty to go. My mother was a very patriotic woman, but with the selflessness of a woman's affection she could not see why she should be called upon to give up her only brother. But Uncle Ben declared that every woman should not only be called upon to give up her brother, but her son, her husband, her life, if needs be. He was so devoted to the Union, so strong in his denunciation of all people who were lukewarm, that when the time came he was elected captain of a company. And as he marched, leaving my mother in the deepest grief. At night she would awake me with her sobs, and many a time when I heard no sound would I put my hand on her pillow to find it wet with her tears. Of course the violence of her grief did not last, for pride and the love of country had her by the bridle, but whenever we received news that a battle had been fought she would lock herself in her room and there wait to hear that her brother was dead.

"Thus it went on until his death was mentioned in the dispatches. He was killed at Gettysburg, and two days later there came a letter from him. My mother knew that it had been written just before he went into battle—probably the very last thing he did was to tell it—and she declared that the soul must never be broken. I remember that some of the neighbors argued with her that she ought to see what the letter had to say, but she said not, it must forever remain sealed. So she never did open it, and when she came to do so she told me to keep it just as she had kept it, and to leave it to my favorite child, with the same instructions that she had given me. My mother was of excellent stock, and I have thought that this prompted her sometimes to say that the crest of her descendants might be an unopened letter. She always said this laughingly, but I have noticed that it is in a spirit of fun that we sometimes show our pride. Well, as you see, I have never opened the letter, and I never intend to. I'm going to leave it to my son Andrew."

"Bill and I went fishing that afternoon, as we did nearly every Saturday during the summer, and all the time we were casting I was itching to know what was in that letter. Of course I knew that it contained simply a few lines telling his sister that a battle was on, and that he trusted in God and the right. But I wanted to see the lines. I could fancy the shape of the sprawling characters, written with pencil by the light of a candle held by a boy—son stuck into the ground."

"Bill said, 'You would have found much longer, sir. You need not send for Dr. Barton. I'm all right, I feared it would give you a shock, sir, as it gave me one the first time I saw her here with you. Ella York—you do I know her name all right—was taken when quite a child by her aunt, who disowned me and never told that child what her father was. In that she was quite right. She changed her name from Wilton to her mother's name of York, and complicated the disguise. Whenever I did—said—and, oh, I did often—desire to see Ella, my darling, Miss York always knew better than to have them on my track, if I could help it. Yes, sir, I know you can't realize it yet, but I still find Ella Wilton's birth and baptism in the registers at Northfield, and I give you my word it's true."

"I sat in dumb silence. What could I say? Ella, my Ella, a convector's daughter!"

"I looked at him in terror and astonishment and was about to call the nurse and send for the doctor, feeling sure he was rambling, when he said:

"A great deal," said he.

"Why?"

"Because she's—my daughter!"

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blind in open or closed
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with them here.

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of business will be No. 13 Market Square, for
as to the transaction of persons will place
with them here.

Island Lumber & Hardware Co., Ltd., Bayard
and Second-hand furniture and antiques.

ROCK BONE, Ferry Wharf.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CLEANING FROM HISTORY.

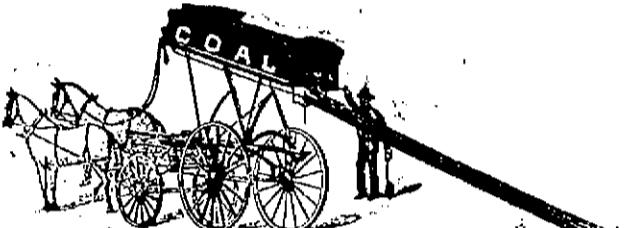
Presented by JAMES C. SWAN.

Now Antony made Herod and Phasaelus Tetrarchs, after they had been accused to Parus.

When after this Antony came into Syria, Cleopatra met him in Cilicia, and brought him to fall in love with her. And there came now also a hundred of the most potent of the Jews to accuse Herod and those about him, and set the men of the greatest eloquence among them to speak. But Menelaus contradicted them, on behalf of the young men; and all this in the presence of Hyrcanus, who was Herod's father-in-law already. When Antony had heard both sides at Daphne, he asked Hyrcanus who they were that governed the nation best? He replied, Herod and his friends. Herod and Antony, by reason of the old headship friendship he had made with his father (Antipater) at that time when he was with Gabinius, he made both Herod and Phasaelus tetrarchs, and committed the public affairs of the Jews to them, and wrote letters to that purpose. He also bound fifteen of their adversaries, and was going to kill them, but that Herod obtained their pardon.

Yet did not these men continue quiet when they were come back, but a thousand of the Jews came to Tyre to meet him there, whither the report was that he would come. But Antony was corrupted by the money which Herod and his brother had given him; and so he gave orders to the governor of the place to punish the Jewish ambassadors, who were for making innovations, and to tell the government upon Herod: but Herod went out hastily to them, and Hyrcanus who was with him (for they stood upon the shore before the city) and he charged them to go their ways because great mischief would befall them if they went on with their accusation. But they did not acquiesce; whereupon the Romans ran upon them with their daggers, and slew some, and

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER.



COAL and WOOD.

Of the best quality and ALWAYS at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Perry Mill Wharf, 341 Thames St.

FINAL WIND UP.

Last 10 Days of Our Great Red Letter Sale.

Last January our bargain FIEND BROKE LOOSE, and with a grim smile and destruction in his sinister eye, he HURLED DOWN the prices until they struck bottom with a DULL, SICKENING THUD. There was no let up. We've been selling goods at pieces of prices. THE CLIMAX IS REACHED. JUST 10 DAYS MORE, commencing

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

and the greatest bargain sale Newport has ever seen is at an end. Our store will then be put in the hands of architects, carpenters and painters who will make extensive alterations prior to our spring opening. Space forbids us quoting prices for our final 10 days' sale. But we wish to emphasize that we have de creed that everything must be sold regardless of price, cost or value.

Come in on a look around tour, we are only too glad to show goods and are proud of our reputation as the lowest price Clothing house in Newport.

Look for the Gold

Star Clothing Co.,
UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,

238 Thames, cor. Mill St.

SEED OATS.

1 car Vermont Seed Oats.

1 car New York State Seed Oats.

1 car Michigan Seed Oats.

Clean, Heavy and free from Foul Seed.

BRIGGS & CO.,

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THE HIGH GRADES OF
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Rare \$2.00 per ton cheaper than last year.

For a Cheaper Phosphate try

Hill and Drill, or Farm and Garden,
or Sure Crop.Chemicals, Ammoniates, Phosphates,
Potash, Plaster, &c.

CAN I SELL YOU?

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

and sent some armed men into the adjoining houses, to keep them in; who yet being destitute of such as should support them, were burnt, and the houses with them, by the people who rose up against them. But Herod was revenged on these seditious adversaries of his a little while afterward for this injury they had offered him, when he fought with them, and slew a great number of them.

But while there were daily skirmishes, the enemy waited for the coming of the multitude out of the country to Pentecost, a feast of the Jews so called; and when that day was come, many ten thousands of the people were gathered together about the temple, some in armor, and some without. Now those that came guarded both the temple and the city, excepting what belonged to the palace, which Herod guarded with a few of his soldiers; and Phasaelus had the charge of the wall, while Herod with body of his men, settled up on the enemy, who lay in the suburbs, and fought courageously, and put many ten thousands to flight; some flying into the city, and some into the temple, and some into the outer fortifications; for some such fortifications that were in that place. Phasaelus came also to his assistance; yet was Herod, the general of the Parthians, at the desire of Antigonus, admitted into the city, with a few of his horsemen, under pretence indeed as if he would still the sedition, but in reality to assist Antigonus in obtaining the government. And when Phasaelus met him, and received him kindly, Herod persuaded him to go himself as ambassador to Barzapharus, which was done fraudulently. Accordingly Phasaelus, suspecting no harm, complied with his proposal; while Herod did not give him credit to what was done, because of the perfidiousness of these barbarians, but desired Phasaelus rather to fight those that were come into the city.

So both Hyrcanus and Phasaelus went on the embuscade; but Herod left with Herod two hundred horsemen and ten men, who were called the Freemen, and conducted the others on their journey; and when they were in Galilee, the governors of the cities there met them in arms. Barzapharus also received them at the flat with cheerfulness, and made them presents, though he afterwards conspired against them; they got together great numbers, and came against the king's palace, and besieged it. But as Phasaelus's and Herod's party came between them in the marketplace, the young men beat their enemies, and pursued them into the temple, and were come into the city.

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